# ASPECTS OF TEACHING `IZATIONS' IN TAMIL

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## INTRODUCTION

The inflectional processes, being productive, are given ample emphasis while introducing the structure of a language. The process of deriving one lexeme from another lexeme or a phrase or a clause or a sentence from another phrase or clause or sentence though given attention while teaching the language structure, the way they are handled while teaching the complex process of word building and sentence building mechanism needs rethinking. The transformation or change of one grammatical category into another and one sentential or clause structure into another has to be given enough priority for the better understanding of the language structure. The processes such as reflexivization, nominalization and complementation, which are referred here as `izations' have to be introduced keeping in pace with the ideas emerged out at the advent of transformational generative grammar. The paper tries to explore the `ization' processes in Tamil and the efficient way of introducing the structure of the `ized' clauses.

The issue here is whether to introduce the `ization' as derivation from one structure to another structure or introducing them as such without bothering about the rules involved in deriving the marked structure from the unmarked structure.

## TRIANGULARITY OF RELATIVIZATION, NOMINALIZATION AND COMPLEMENTATION

Sentence embedding can manifest itself in three forms, viz. as Relativization, Complementation and Nominalization. These may be described as universal (or near universal) syntactic processes. It is hardly possible to conceive of a language without these. These are the processes which provide a language with its recursive power and its infinite variety of expression. They may be considered as triangular processes mutually depending on each other. Though these three processes perform similar functions, there is a considerable difference in the nature of the processes and in the form and function of the finished products. These processes which are termed here as `izations' involve a complex process, which need to be dealt with care and the `ization' have to be introduced with caution to the language learners. Let us examine the `izations' in Tamil and look at the way of introducing them to the language learners.

## RELATIVIZATION

Relativization is a grammatical process by which a noun or pronoun is characterised by a post-modifying clause within a noun phrase. In English relativization involves relative pronouns such as who, which, whom, whose and that.

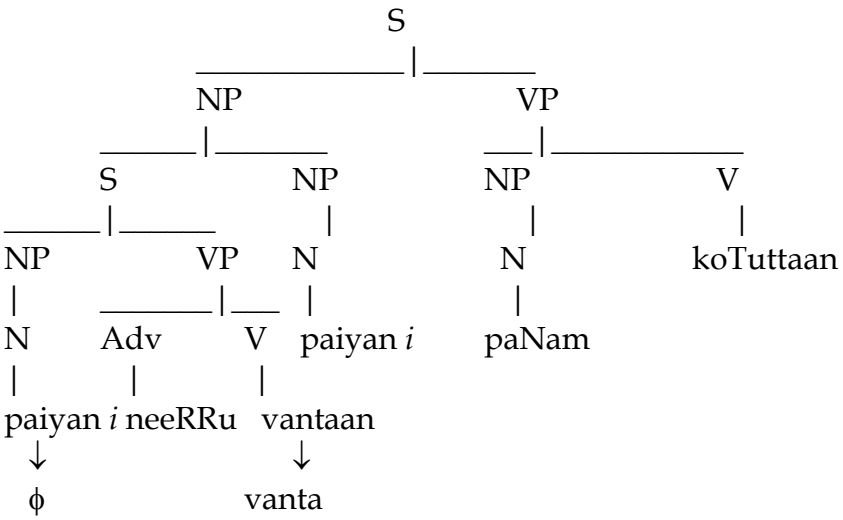
**Different Perspectives on Relativization**

**Classical Treatment of Relative Clause Construction**

The relative clause construction in languages like English has been traditionally analysed in generative grammars as involving movement. On the contrary, relativization in Dravidian languages has been generally analysed as a process which does not involving movement (Nadkarni, 1970, Masica, 1972). Nadkarni (1970) working within the framework of the classical theory, maintains that relative participial transformation yields restrictive relative clauses in Kannada. The mechanism adopted by these scholars involves, essentially, addition of the relative participle to the verb of the embedded S and the deletion of the identical NP in the embedded relative clause. The following analysis will exemplify this stand.

paiyan neeRRu vantaan. paiyan paNam koTuttaan
'The boy came yesterday. The boy gave money'
↓
neeRRu vanta paiyan paNam koTuttaan
'the boy who came here gave money'

The deep structure representation of the above sentence and the transformations that take place in the deep structure to form the surface structure can be represented as follows:




The relative participle is attached to the verb in the embedded clause and subsequently, the identical NP in the embedded clause is deleted giving rise to the sentence given above. Thus traditionally relative clause formation is

explained in the following fashion. The relative participle form is derived by the application of the relative participial transformation to the underlying structure which introduces the following types of changes.

1. It changes the verb of the embedded sentence into relative participial form

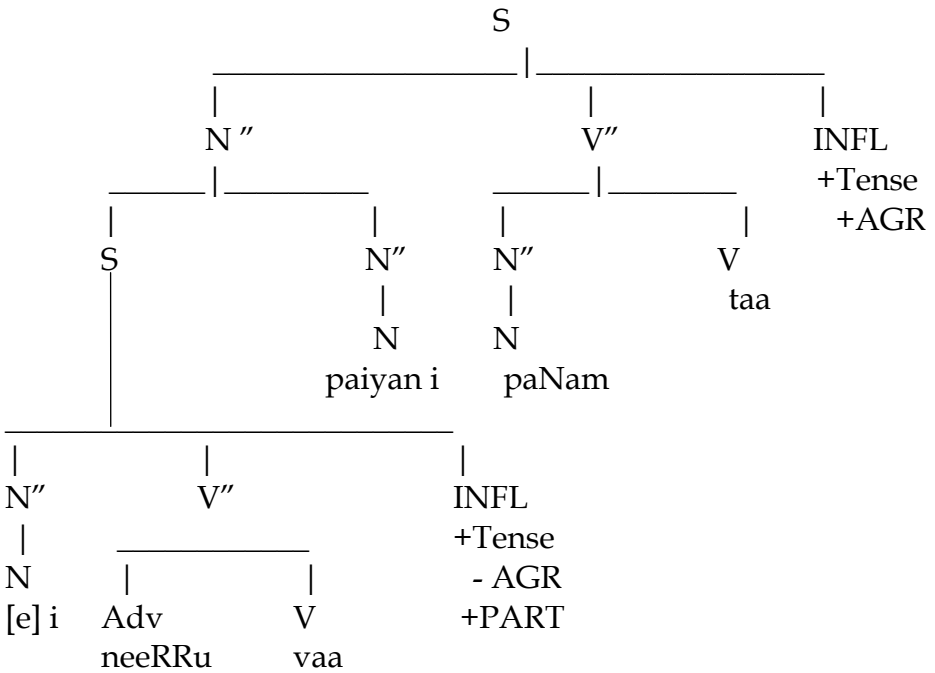
2. It deletes the identical noun from the embedded sentence

For example,

neeRRu paiyan vantaan paiyan paNam koTuttaan ⌫
↓ i ↓ i
ϕ vanta
neeRRu vanta paiyan paNam koTuttaan

**Geetha's Treatment of Relative Clause Construction**

Geetha (1985) believes that the deletion approach is essentially correct in that relative clause constructions do not involve movement. According to her frame work the correct analysis of the relative clause construction involves a base generated empty category rather than a trace. Under this approach the deep structure of the sentence discussed above will be as follows:



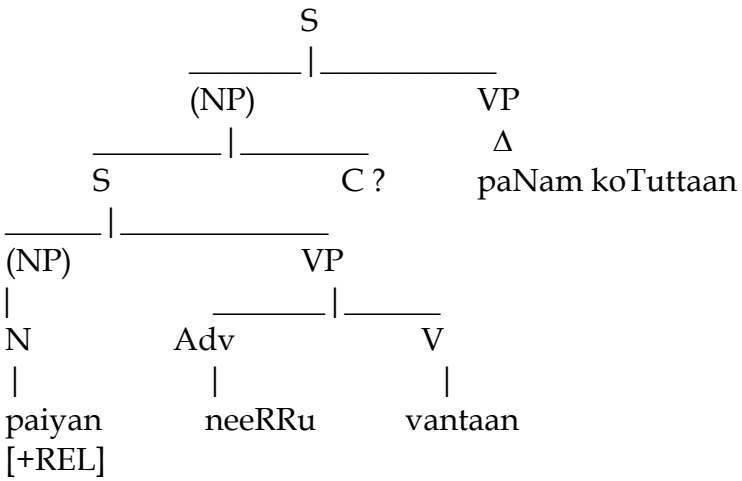
In this approach the relative participle is already there in the structure occurring as a result of the expansion of the INFL, and thus no rule of insertion is required. No rule of deletion is necessary either. Instead, what is needed is a rule of interpretation relating empty NP in the embedded S to the head of the relative clause. There is no problem, according to Geetha, in case marking θ-role assignment in this construction. The NP dominated by the matrix S gets case from INFL, and θ-role from the VP in the familiar manner.

**Treating Relative Clause as a Result of Movement Transformation**

The identical NP deletion has been neglected when Chomskian paradigm generalizes all the transformations as movement transformation or move alpha. Many proposals have been put forwarded by scholars and only a few important works have been discussed here.

**Annamalai's Treatment of Relative Clause construction**

Annamalai (1969) accounts for the relative clause construction in terms of movement. The NP that becomes the head of the relative clause originates in the embedded S. It is marked [+Relative] there and subsequent to its movement the verb of the embedded sentence is participialized. The following is the schematic representation of this frame work.



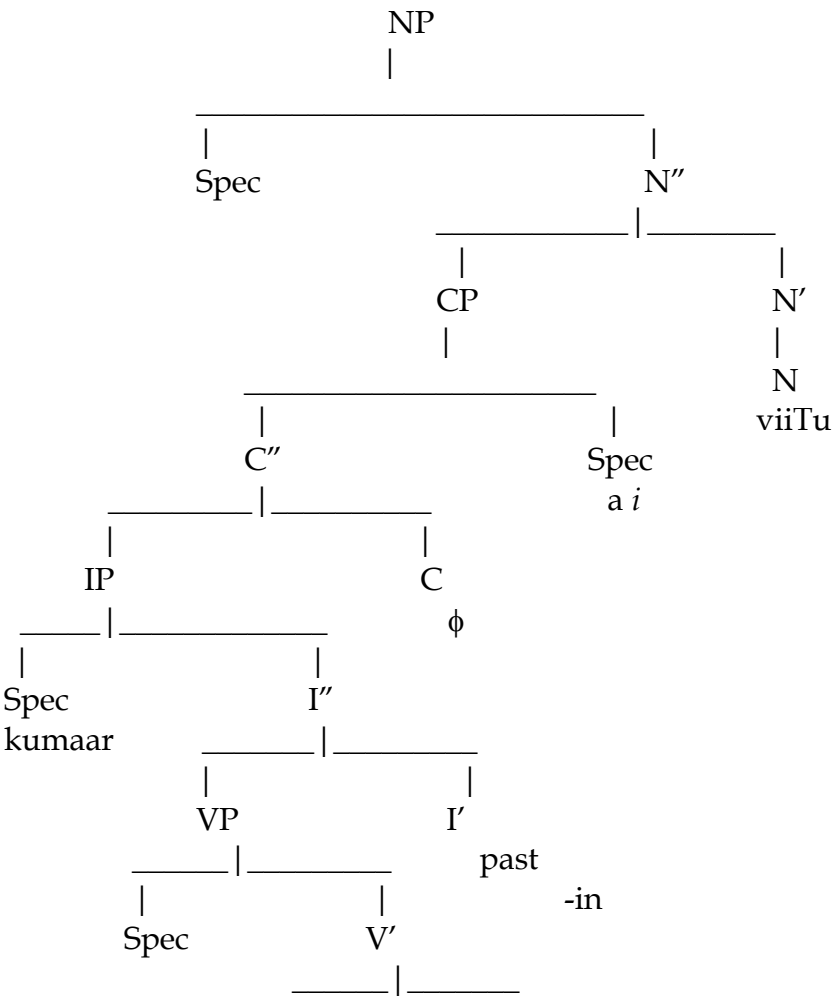

The NP marked [REL] is moved and sister adjoined to the circled NP. Consequent upon this, *vantaan* the verb in the embedded clause is participialized to *vanta*.

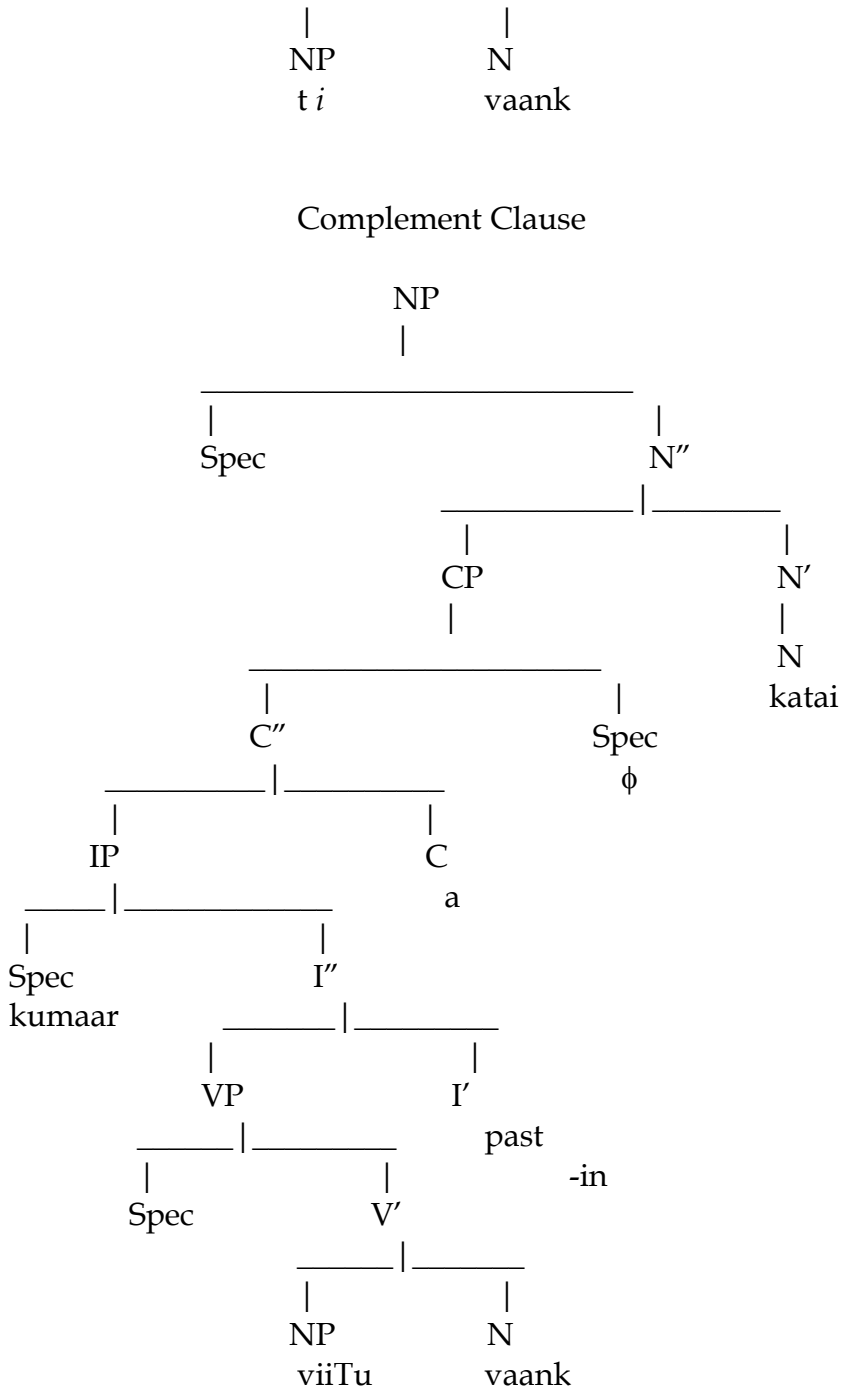
**Vasu's Treatment of Relative Clause Construction**

Vasu (1994) also advocates movement for the formation of relative clause. But in his approach he base generates the relative suffix *a* and moves to the relevant position to get the relative clause construction. According to him the affix *a* plays an important role in the structure of Tamil, in that this affix is used as a prefix in demonstrative pronouns (*anta* 'that', *avan* 'he',etc.); as a WH operator in relative clause; and as a complementizer in complement clause. Being a relative operator, it undergoes movement from an argument position (A-position) i.e.Spec. of CP. As a complementizer it occupies the complement position of complement clauses (C of CP) that are subcategorized by the nouns like *katai* 'story', *viSayam* 'matter', etc. The suffix *a* in relative clauses and complement clauses is distinguished primarily based on the fact whether the clause has a trace element in it. The following two examples will illustrate his point .

kumaar vaankina viiTTukku naan poonen
kumaar viiTu vaankina katai enakkut teriyum

Relative Clause






"The suffix *a* in relative clause ... is base generated in one of the argument positions of the verb, i.e., object. Since it is a suffix that represents a phrase, it cannot receive case from the subordinate verb and thus cannot occupy the A-position. So it has to move to a phrasal level A′ Position where case is not required. The non-case position in the X′ structure are the non-argument position viz., S and Spec of CP. *a* cannot move to C because it is a functional head that can accommodate only X0 elements, i.e., heads. So, the only non-

argument and non-casal position that can accommodate a phrasal category is Spec. of CP. Based on these criteria, it is assumed that the suffix *-a* is moving from the Deep Structure A-position to S-Structure Spec., of CP (adjoined to the verb replacing person, number and gender, number and gender marker) by the flue of move α.

On the other hand, the suffix *-a* in complement clause ... is an instance of complementizer, which is a non-argument X0 element (an A' category) that can occupy C of CP. It may be noted that all the arguments of the verb *vaanku* 'buy' in the sentence are already filled in the clause and there is no reason to believe that *a* here also has undergone any kind of movement."

**Lack of Evaluation on the Different Treatments of Relative Clause Construction**

It is difficult to evaluate the different types of approaches to explain the problem of relative clause construction in Tamil. The earlier versions were worked out within the frame work of the classical theory and have some drawbacks which at least arise from the theory itself. For instance, consider Nadkarni's rule of relative participle transformation which performs multiple operations: a deletion and an insertion simultaneously. His is based on the framework of Standard Theory. As we have already noted, the two competing treatments of relative clause construction in Tamil are movement approach and non-movement approach. Geetha (1985) advocates non-movement approach and posits a base generated empty category. She has justified here base generated [e] which is co-indexed with the head noun. Vasu's positing of a as an Wh-operator appears to be adhoc. It appears to be an influence from English. a is a relative participle in function and it only gives an infinitive status to the verb. So considering it as one which is equivalent to English is quite unconvincing.

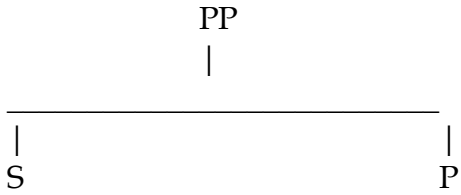
**NOMINALIZATION**

Nominalization can be generalised as the conversion of any form of a grammatical category into an N or an embedding of an S under an NP. It is a distinct semantic and syntactic process, though it shares several characteristics with relativization and complementation of S embedding. Nominalization as the term denotes is the act of creating a nominal form. But it is necessary that a more specific, scientific definition of nominalization should precede a scientific analysis of the subject. Since the analysis is conducted within the framework of an integrated theory, it is necessary to give a definition which could identify all the essential features that have to be taken into account in solving the problem whether to attribute nominalization status to certain NPs. In a restricted sense nominalization can be defined as a proposition which assume the structure and

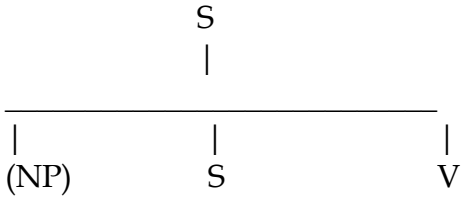
function of an abstract nominal and is composed of a nominal head and an embedded S which is co-indexed with that head. Any verb can be nominalized in a language, only the verbal predicate sentences can occur as the complement sentences in this nominalization construction.

Tamil has a large system of complex sentence fromations involving the embedding or adjoining of a clause (in)to another sentence. When a clause is embedded into or adjoined to the structure of another sentence in Tamil, it is either embedded as co-constituent or complement to the left side of a head consitutent: S-HEAD, a process commonly referred to as nominalization. In complementation, the categories which occur as head of a complement in Tamil are nouns (N), noun phrase (NP), postpositions (P),verbs (V), and the clause (S) itself. Thus a clause can be embedded into a noun phrase as complement to the left side of a head noun or head noun phrase.

Or a clause can be embedded into a postpositional phrase as complement or argument to the left side of the postpostional head:

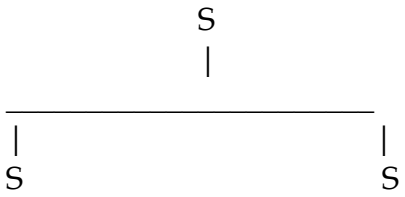



A clause can also be embedded into a sentence as complement to the left side of the verbal predicate:




Note that due to free word order, the complement need not be adjecent to the verbal predicate, but other elements may occur between the complement and its

head. Finally, a clause can be adjoined to the left side of the matrix sentence, as shown by the following configuration:




**Different Perspectives on Nominalization**

Nominalizations can be looked upon from various perspectives. Syntactically, nominalization are constructions that have properties of noun phrases but are headed by an element that is to some extent verbal. The word 'headed' in this definition refers, of course, to semantic headedness, the head meant is the nominalized predicate. Whether nominals have a syntactic head or not, they have been analyzed as exocentric constructions. The vagueness in the above definition is indicative of the enormous range of constructions which have been called nominalizations in the linguistic literature. At one extreme, there are cases where the head noun is related to a verb etymologically, but where the construction itself is a typical noun phrase (e.g. applications for a scholarship). At other extreme, there are languages in which full clauses receive some kind of marker typical of noun phrases such as case, but have no nominal characteristics what so ever in their internal constitution. If only the two extremes existed, nominalizations would be of little interest syntactically; the first type could be described as an ordinary noun phrase, and the second type as a clause in disguise. The problem is, however, that there are a number of cases in between. Therefore, it is better to discuss a number of individual properties of nominalizations separately. Before this, it should be pointed out that there is also a purely morphological side to nominalization: There are a number of processes by which verbal stems or roots can be converted into nouns or noun-like elements. These processes may or may not be productive. The morphological issue will be considered first.

In many languages nouns can be derived from nouns, verbs, adjectives through some morphological process of derivation. The meaning of the resulting noun is generally related to that of the corresponding verbs, but the relationships can be very diverse and are far from regular. The morphology of nominalization and the output of the process shows that the process is complex.

| Type of Nominalization | Verb | Resultant Noun |
|---|---|---|
| Agent | ooTTu 'cause to run' | ooTTi 'driver' |
| Instrument | veTTu 'cut' | veTTi 'cutter' |
| Occupation | uzhu 'plough | uzhavu 'argiculture' |
| Result | alai 'wander' | alai 'wave' |
| Result | paaTu 'sing' | paaTal 'song' |
| Location | kiTa 'lie' | kiTakkai 'bed' |
| Process | iiTupaTu 'involve' | iiTupaaTu 'involvement' |
| Process | azi 'destroy' | azivu 'destruction' |
| Process | vil 'sell' | viRpanai 'sale' |
| Result | vel 'win' | veRRi 'success' |

Agentive nominalization is often found. Through a process of semantic specialisation. *i* nominalizations have acquired other meanings in addition. The second type of nominalization is 'action' or 'process' nominalization. These can take very diverse forms in Tamil. These action or process nominalization can also be interpreted as 'result' or 'state' nominalizations. Thus 'viRpanai '*sale*' can refer to the act and to the result of selling something. The distinction between agentive and action nominalization is not limited to Tamil, and the processes of semantic specialization and shift alluded to more general as well.

In addition to the issue of the lexical semantics of nominalization, there is the question of productivity and regularity. This, in turn, has important consequences for the status of nominalization in the grammar: that is, whether it is lexical or syntactic. In early transformational grammar (e.g. Lees, 1960) there was no place for lexical operations. Consequently, all nominalizations were thought of as syntactic and was assumed to have been derived from deep structures via a complex set of transformations. In an article which heralded the advent of generative morphology, Chomsky (1970) proposes a different solution. Due to certain reasons, Chomsky preferred having an element such as *destruction* generated directly in the lexicon, while keeping a syntactic derivation for gerunds as in 11(b) and keeping an open mind with respect to the mixed type 11(c) . The fact that there is still a form and meaning relation with the verb *destroy* can be accounted for through a lexical linking rule, which would relate the two lexical entries *destroy* and *destruction* morpohologically or through having a joint entry for both words. After the advent of Chomsky's Transformational Generative Grmmar the process of nominalization has been looked at from the point of syntax. Deep structures have been postited and transformational rules are written to derive nouns or noun phrases form them. Different approaches are made by Chomsky (1957:1965), Lees (1960) and

Rosenbaum (1967) on nominalization. Later on two schools of thoughts on nominalization emerged:

1) Lexical approach to nominalization
3) Transformational approach to nominalization

**Typology of Nominalization**

In the present study nominalization is viewed as a morphological process rather than a syntactic process in which the verbs are either nominlized by morphological processes such as suffixation, etc. or realtivized so as to receive a nominal suffix or nominal head. The syntactic and semantic consequences of the nominlization is considered as being triggered by the morphological process. The nominalization is considered as two types based on the syntactic consequence of the process:

1) Argument structure preserving nominalization
2) Argument structure deviating nominalization

If the nominalization does not bring out any change in the argument structure of the source verb which is nominalized, then the process of nominalization is called argument structure preserving nominalization. If the nominalization brings out any change in the argument structure of the source verb which is nominalized, then the process of nominalization is called argument structure deviating nominalization. The suffixes or the process will be marked for the property of argument structure preserving or argument structure deviating feature. The resultant nominals will be marked for the syntactic and semantic consequences of the process of nominalization. Any change in the argument structure will be accounted in the lexicon itself. The argument relation between the head noun and the verb to which they are related will also be taken care of.

Different treatments are met by nominalization in tune with the changes that took place in the frame work of generative grammars, especially of Chomskian tradition. This is can be considered as a consequence of deriving the nominals or noun phrases from certain deep structure representations which differed widely from scholars to scholars. (An elaborate discussion on this issue is discussed in chapter 3.). This can be avoided, at least for Tamil and Sihala, when we treat nominalization primarily as morphological process in which the verb is nominalized by suffixation or other morphological process or relativized so as to receive a nominal suffix or nominal head. No morphological distinction is made between the participilized form before a head noun which is argument relation with the source verb (ex. *vanta paiyan* 'the boy who came') and the

participialized form before the head noun which not in argument relation with the source verb (ex. *paiyan vanta ceyti*).

Deverbal nominalization in Tamil can be envisaged both as a morphological as well as a syntactic process. To be more specific the deverbal nominalization process in Tamil is necessarily a morphological process and has its own syntactic and semantic consequences. The deverbal nominalization involves mainly morphological process in which either the nominal suffix is added directly to the verb stem or the verb stem is relativized so as to accommodate nominal suffixes or head noun. Deverbal nominalization as a typical morphological process can be viewed as the formation of nouns from verb stems.

Verb stem —nominalization→ Deverbal Nouns

Nominalization of verbs takes place by three different morphological processes.

1) Suffixation
2) Stem modification
3) Conversion

Suffixation is a regular and important process of nominalization. Based on the stems which undergoes nominalization, the suffixation can be broadly classified into two:

1) Suffixation on non-tensed/non-negative verbal stems
2) Suffixation on relativized verb stems caring tensed/negative suffix

The nominalization triggered by relativization is completed by any one of the following processes:

1) By the addition of "pro-sentential" (gerundial) nominalizing suffix *atu*.

*avan neeRRu vantatu* 'the fact that he came yesterday'

2) By the suffixation of pronominal suffixes (*avan, avaL, avar, atu, avai*) which are in argument relation with the verb in relative participle form

*neeRRu vantavan* 'he who came yesterday'

3) By the addition of the head noun which is also in an argument relation with the verb to the relative participle form of the verb

*neeRRu vanta paiyan* 'the boy who came yesterday

4) By the addition of the head noun which is not in an argument relation with the verb to the relative participle form of the verb

*neeRRu avan vanta ceyti* 'The news that he came yesterday'

Cutting across the classification based on relativization is the distinction of the nominalization into the following types:

1) Suffixal nominalization
2) Non-suffixal nominalization

In the non-suffixal nominalization there are two types:

1. The anchoring of head noun which is in argument relation or non-argument relation with the verb in relative participle form immediately after it.

2. The anchoring of complement verb *en* 'say' (which embeds a finite clause bearing a verb is in finite form) which is in relative participle form to receive a suffix or a head noun.

The complement verb in relative participle form is nominalized by the following processes in the case of non-complement verbs:

1) By the addition of 'pro-sentential' (gerundial) nominalizing suffix *atu*.

   *avan neeRRu vantaan enpatu* 'that fact which is being said that he came yesterday'

2) By the addition of the head noun which is not in an argument relation with the complement verb in relative participial form

   *avan neeRRu vantaan enRa ceyti*
   'The news that he came yesterday'

The nominalization may or may not preserve the argument structure of the verb. The nominalization which preserves he argument structure of the verb is referred here as argument structure preserving nominalization. The argument

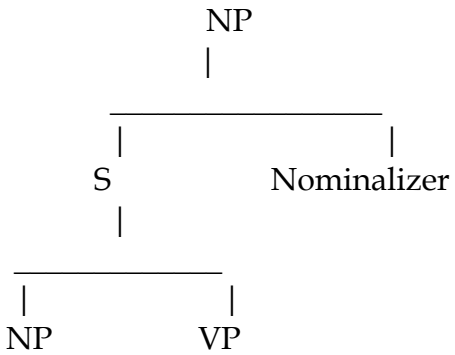
structure preserving nominalization keeps intact the argument structure of the verb. For example, addition of the nominalizer *tal* preserves the argument structure of the verb. The nominalization which does not preserve the argument structure of the verb is referred here as argument deviating nominalization. For example, the nominalizer *ppu* does not preserve the argument structure of the verb to which it is attached. Thus, on the basis of the criterion whether the nominalization preserves the argument structure of the verb or not, the nominalization can be distinguished into two:

1) Argument structure preserving nominalization
2) Argument structure deviating nominalization

As the first one preserves the sentential structure of the verb which undergoes nominalization, it can be referred as sentential nominalization and as the second one does not preserve the sentential structure of the verb which undergoes the nominalization and reflect some idiosyncrasy in meaning, it can be referred as lexical nominalization. The sentential nominalization can be considered as occurring at the sentential level thereby keeping the sentential structure of the verb which is nominalized. The lexical nominalizaion can be considered as occurring at the lexical level exhibiting idiosyncrasies in the morphological formation and the semantic interpretation of the resultant nouns. Thus coinciding with the above mentioned classification, we can also have the following classification:

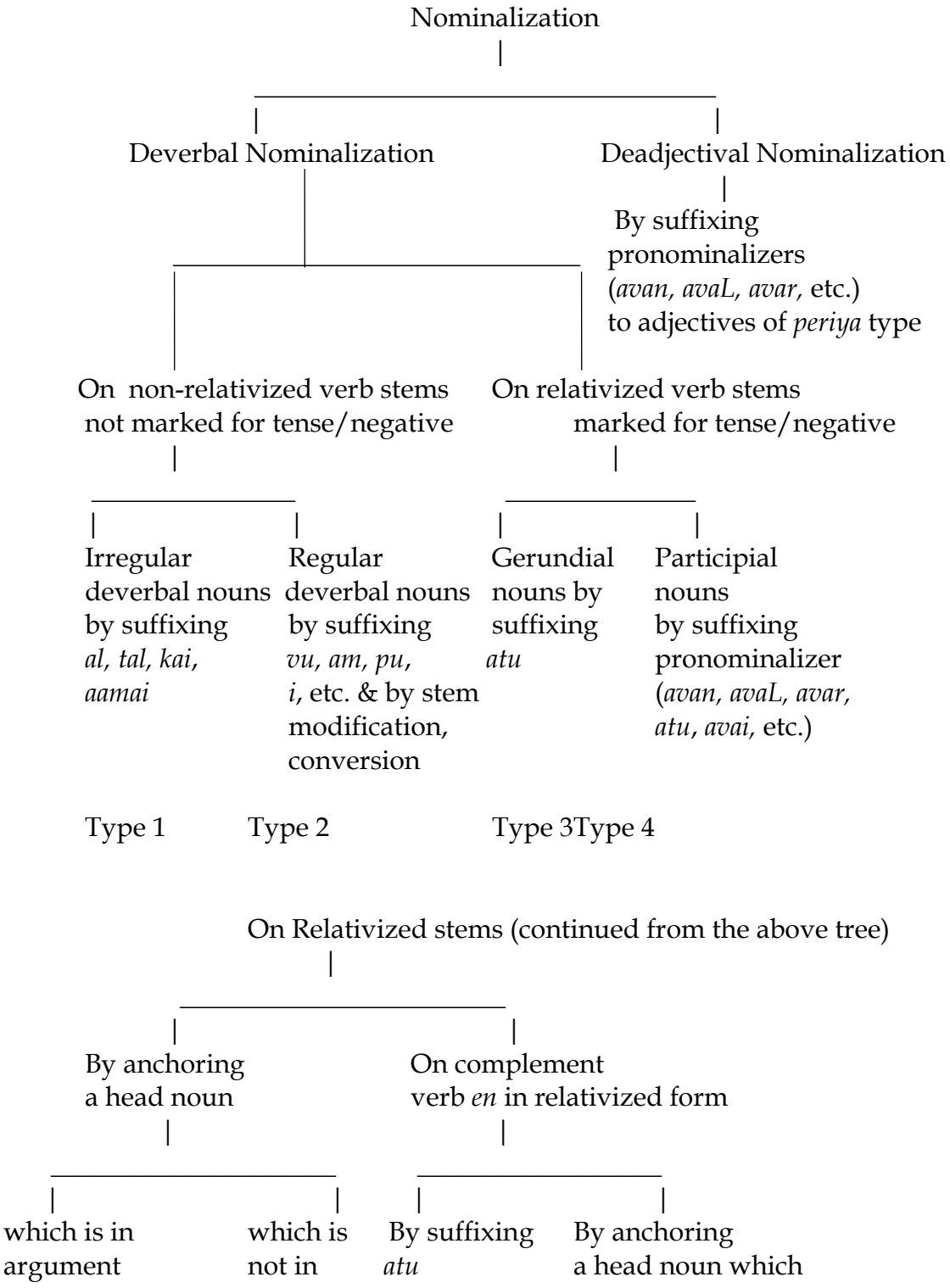
1) Nominalization at the sentential level or sentential nominalization
2) Nominalization at the lexical level or lexical nominalization

The process by which an S is embedded under NP can be taken as sentential nominalization.




This type of nominalization takes place both on the relativized verb stems either by suffixation or by noun-anchoring at the sentential level. The resultant deverbal nouns possess the syntactic features of the source verbs.

The following tree diagram captures the typology of nominalization in Tamil discussed above:


Nominalization
Deverbal Nominalization
Deadjectival Nominalization
By suffixing pronominalizers (*avan, avaL, avar,* etc.) to adjectives of *periya* type
On non-relativized verb stems not marked for tense/negative
On relativized verb stems marked for tense/negative
Irregular deverbal nouns by suffixing *al, tal, kai, aamai*
Regular deverbal nouns by suffixing *vu, am, pu, i*, etc. & by stem modification, conversion
Gerundial nouns by suffixing *atu*
Participial nouns by suffixing pronominalizer (*avan, avaL, avar, atu, avai,* etc.)
Type 1
Type 2
Type 3
Type 4
On Relativized stems (continued from the above tree)
By anchoring a head noun
On complement verb *en* in relativized form
which is in argument
which is not in
By suffixing *atu*
By anchoring a head noun which

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| relation with the relativized verb | argument relation with the relativized verb | | is not in argument relation with the relativized verb *en* |
| Type 5 | Type 6 | Type 7 | Type |

**Lexicalist's Position Adopted in the Present Analysis**

As we have noted already, the reason for various treatments of relative clause construction in Tamil is that the scholars tried to accommodate the changes that took place in the transformational generative theory, especially the Chomskian paradigm. The failure on the part of transformational treatment of relative clause lies in transforming one structure into another structure or deep structure into surface structure. As far as Tamil is concerned the relative clause construction is the consequence of morphological process of forming relative participle form from verb stems by suffixing relative participle marker. All the syntactic and semantic consequences are due to this change in the morphological structure of the verb into relative participial form which can be easily captured by a word formation rule. The rule of inheritance will transfer the argument structure of the verb to relative participial form which will be further inherited by the nominal forms resulted out of nominalization on relativized stems. We have taken up more or less lexicalist's position in analyzing relative clause in Tamil. The relative participial formation is a word formation rule in the lexicon.

V+ Tense/Negative + RP > [V-Tense/Negative-RP]RP

The relative participial form will inherit the argument structure of the source verb. Say, for example, the relative participial form *koTutta* 'that which was given' will inherit the argument structure of the verb *koTu*, i.e., *koTutta* inherits the valency of *koTu* and the number and types of arguments *koTu* takes. The following illustration will exemplify our stand:

paiyan taTTil spuuNaal cooRu caappiTTaan
'the boy ate rice in a plate with a spoon'
caappiTTa paiyan ' the boy who ate'
paiyan caappiTTa cooRu 'the rice which is eaten by the boy'
paiyan caappiTTa spuuN 'the spoon which is used by the boy to eat'
paiyan caappiTTa taTTu ' the plate which is used by the boy to eat'

The relative participle form *caapiTTa* inherits the following informations from the verb *caappiTu*.

paiyan 'boy' is the subject (Agent)
cooRu 'rice' is the object (Patient)
spuuN 'spoon is the instrument
taTTu 'plate' is the container for rice

*caappiTTa* which inherits the argument structure form the verb *caappiTu* will be marked for all these kind of argument relation. It will be interpreted that the noun which is anchored as a head noun is capable of being interpreted for all these argument relations.

**Nominalization by Anchoring the Head Noun which is not in Argument Relation with the Relativized Verb**

As we have already stated the head noun anchored after the relative clause may not be in argument relation with the verb. Only a set of nouns which is capable of expressing or abstracting or objectivizing the information contained in the relative clause can be anchored after the relativized verb. These nouns include abstract nouns like *ceyti* 'news', *viSayam* 'matter', *karuttu* 'opinion', , *uNmai* 'truth' etc.

avan caapiTTa ceyti
'the news that he ate'
avan vanta viSayam
'the matter that he came'

The nouns which are not in argument relation with the relativized verb which are anchored after the relativized verb can be replaced by *atu* as shown in the following examples:

avan poona ceyti
'the news that he went'
avan poonatu
'that he went'

avan cettuppoona viSayam
'the matter that he died'
avan cettuppoonatu

**ASPCETS OF TEACHING 'IZATIONS'**

**Background**

Language teaching as a practice has undergone a series of metamorphosis in whose life cycle the predominantly occurring visible changes can be pointed out. Such metamorphosis can be seen as passing through the states such as pre-structural linguistic stages, structural linguistic stages, post-structural linguistic stages which includes the dominant stage of transformational generative grammar. For those who think language teaching is an independent discipline which is nothing to do with linguistics the story is different. But for those who believe that linguistics has some direct and/or indirect consequences on language teaching theory, the story is to be interpreted differently. The present paper acknowledges that the changes that is taking in the theoretical outlook of linguistics has its own impact in the teaching of languages.

The traditional belief is that while teaching language the learner has to be imparted with the structure or the grammar of the language. This imparting of knowledge on grammar may be done deliberately or non-deliberately, or volitionally or non-volitionally, in other words, directly or indirectly. The advent of transformational generative grammar has focused our attention on the derivation of one type of structure from another type. So all the derivations which are lexical or sentential are considered derived from deep structure which is an `unmarked structure'. The marked structures derived from the unmarked structures have to be learned while learning a language. Pedagogical grammar based on traditional theories on grammar do emphasise on deriving one structure from another structure. Say for example, pedagogical grammar talks about forming interrogative, negative sentences form affirmative sentences; they talk about forming passive sentences from active sentences. They take one type of sentences as unmarked one and explain the structural consequences of deriving the marked one from the other. It is traditionally a well established policy that the unmarked sentences have to be taught first as they are presumed to reflect predominant and regular structural pattern. For example, we teach affirmative sentences first and then go for teaching the formation of interrogative sentences from affirmative ones. Sometimes transformation from one sentence type to another sentence type involve simply a morphological process of affixing a marker or affixing a clitic. In Tamil, interrogation is done either by cliticization or by using interrogative words without any consequential structural change. But in English, interrogation needs certain shift or movement of elements as interrogation is a syntactic process rather than morphological process.

A bird eye view on the Padegogical material available for Tamil

A birds eye view on the pedagogical material in Tamil reveals to us that enough emphasis has been given for transforming one type of sentence from another type. The following types of exercises are found Advanced Tamil Reader prepared by CIIL, Mysore (1974).

1. Transform the following into negative sentences using underlined phrase/word.
2. Transform the following negative into positive and positive into negative.
3. Transform the following into interrogative sentences, using underlined phrase/word.
4. Transform the following into as many interrogative sentences as possibel following the model.
5. Transform the following into imperative sentences.
6. Transform the following into declarative sentences.
7. Change each of the following complex sentence into simple sentence into simple sentences.
8. Change the following into complex sentences.

But the reader is not complemented by a pedagogical grammar which talks about the structural patterns of both the marked and unmarked sentences and the rules involved in transforming one from the other. Probably the materials expects the teacher to teach these things on their own. The intensive course materials published by the same institute introduce Tamil giving emphasis on the morphological, lexical and syntactic patters of the language. The exercises are menat for teaching the primary level of the language. Even in the advanced reader the 'izations' discussed is not covered. As these processes are important and crucial to the understanding the language, they have to be introduced at the advanced level. Let us explain how this can be achieved taking into account the nominalizations in Tamil.

Step by step procedure of introducing nominalization

We have seen that nominalization takes place at the lexical as well as at the clause level. Also we have seen that there are two types of nominalization at the lexical level: regular as well as the irregular ones. We have also seen that different morphological process as well different suffixes are used for the derivation of nouns from verbs. As this type of formation is not productive and the resultant meaing is unpredictable, they have to be learned as lexical items, rather than derivations. Of course, exercises can be given at the morphological

level to produce deverbal nouns from verbs by making use of suffixation. Apart from the irregular nominal formations there is a regular nominal formation

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